SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SHERE ALI AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CALCUTTA, 1st JANUARY.

The *Englishman* understands that the Government of India have received an acknowledgment of the message to the Ameer which was sent to him through an agent. The Ameer's reply is conciliatory, and makes no mention of the safe conduct given to Yakoob, but states that his rebellious conduct rendered his arrest necessary.

THE NEW COLONELS' RETIREMENT SCHEME.

The new Colonels' retirement order has been published here.

EARTHQUAKES IN CALCUTTA.

Three shocks of (apparently) earthquake were felt yesterday afternoon at short intervals.

MR. GRANT DUFF.

Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., is expected to arrive in Calcutta on the 25th.

JACOBABAD RACES.

JACOBABAD, 1st JANUARY.

THIRD DAY.

ARAB AND COUNTRY-BRED WINNER'S HANDICAP.

Brigand	1
Lucifer	2
Kandeish	3

ARAB AND COUNTRY-BRED LOOSER'S HANDICAP.

Patneson	
Tadworth	
Prince Rupert	

COLONIAL HANDICAP.

Dictator	1
Karpos	2
Bayard	3

MAKESHIFT PURSE.

Star of the South	1
Sillidar	2
Skirmisher	3

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

LONDON, 1st JANUARY.

Latest advices report that Don Alfonso has re-entered Spain, and that Marshal Serrano who has expressed his full acquiescence in the *Pronunciamento* has gone to Madrid where a Liberal Ministry has been formed.

GREAT STRIKE OF MINERS IN WALES.

News was received to-day that 50,000 miners in Wales had struck against a reduction of wages.

THE telegraphic wire beyond Panjim which connected Goa with Carwar has been removed by the English Government.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA of Sirmoor left Nahun on the 28th ultimo for Umballa at the invitation of Lord Napier of Magdala.

THERE is to be held to-morrow afternoon in the Town Hall a meeting of [illegible] where in the Town Hall a meeting of [illegible] sional Committee appointed to consider the formation of a Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society—and to this Committee citizens who feel an interest in the matter are requested to come.

THE *Lucknow Times* hears that a defalcation in Government stamps to the amount of 11,000 Rupees has taken place in the Treasury of Rai Bareli. The culprit has absconded, but it is to be hoped the strong arm of the law will be able to reach him, as offences of this nature are becoming disagreeably frequent in the Province.

HIS Excellency Sir Charles Staveley arrived in Lucknow on Tuesday morning under the salute of

[illegible] as the d[illegible] was concern[illegible] fairest pros[illegible] of the coun[illegible] and destru[illegible] to give hi[illegible] wash ex[illegible] what higher cost. The believe, and not charge yet their business has st[illegible] May last it was Rs. 1, Rs. 585, and it averaged Rs. 681 a month again[illegible] of Rs. 1,788. As the r[illegible] ceeded with the work[illegible] a ruinous loss would question. But the e[illegible] were small compared public might have bee[illegible] it fulfilled its promis[illegible] clude that its failure shortcomings. Bett[illegible] date of its suspendin[illegible] ing loss incurred wa[illegible]

THE *India Daily* [illegible] particulars of the prev[illegible] of Nana Sahib :—[illegible] man is a native of [illegible] parentage. His re[illegible] early youth—years rebellion—he was [illegible] where the latter he[illegible] household of a colli[illegible] wa's family—a b[illegible] removed to Cawnp[illegible] father and his bod[illegible] some time spent[illegible] taken to Bithoo[illegible] service under t[illegible] time previous[illegible] Jumna was [illegible] Jumna Khan [illegible] *jaqueer* of s[illegible] his quarters t[illegible] his disciple. [illegible] profession o[illegible] mendicant l[illegible] portion of In[illegible] previous to[illegible] calling, he l[illegible] the fullest[illegible] When he fi[illegible] dual we ha[illegible] for years[illegible] found the[illegible] bably have[illegible] time, had[illegible] ers by w[illegible] Scindiah[illegible] thing to[illegible] the wan[illegible] Gwa[illegible] Thus, it[illegible] some of[illegible] arrest[illegible] Nana, [illegible] fall[illegible]

[illegible] the revenue account, the [illegible] £8,072 15s 9d, for collec[illegible] and £2,000, the contribution [illegible] fund, amounted to £148,371 [illegible] of the gross receipts as com[illegible] 11d or 53·74 per cent in the [illegible] us showing a reduction of

[illegible] account there is a reduction [illegible] he charge in the corresponding [illegible] ere were special expenses for [illegible] to the extent of £19,736 6s. [illegible] credit in the present account of [illegible] penditure incurred in 1873, on [illegible] dge additions, &c., previously [illegible] nder the orders of the Bombay [illegible] ave now authorised its being [illegible] the ordinary maintenance has [illegible] 14s. per mile, compared [illegible] 75, and £959 4s. 2d. in 1872. [illegible] nt of cost in the Locomotive and [illegible] is as under, viz :—

	Per cent. of	Carriage and Wagon. Receipts.	Total. Receipts.	Per cent. Total.
[illegible]	[illegible] pts.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	24	1559 0 6	4 39 2	2696 16 2	2 0 3
[illegible]	50	11236 13 4	3 7 9	60 65 10 10	19 18
[illegible]	0 65	4282 7 2	0 20	12301 5 4	1 4 5
[illegible]	more train miles run in the later				
[illegible]	rain mile cost in annas was as				

motive.	Carriage & Wagon.	Total.
As.	As.	As.
1873 ...	4·68 ...	21·51
15·17 ...	3·43 ...	18·63
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1·76	1·09	2·85

[illegible] vehicle per train mile was 0·821 as., [illegible] 761 as. in 1873.

[illegible] in the "Locomotive" cost is more [illegible] under the head of fuel, the expendi[illegible] 254,199, being £8,891 more than [illegible] 9,044 more than 1872. The addi[illegible]tion over 1873 in running the increas[illegible] miles was 744 tons, and the aver[illegible] the whole was Rs. 28·12·0, compared [illegible] 1873. The great importance of this [illegible] the fact that the present account, [illegible] per train mile, 59·6 per cent. of the [illegible]re expenses, and 9·7 per cent. [illegible] receipts. The Directors state with [illegible]owever, that recent coal contracts [illegible]ered to at much more favour[illegible]e consumption per train mile was 49·89 [illegible]hicle per mile 1·90 lbs., compared with [illegible] 1·86 lbs. in 1873. The average number [illegible] trains was 20·19 in 1874, and 20·60 in [illegible] later period better loads were carried. [illegible]ost remained much the same as in [illegible]ding periods of 1873 and 1872, not[illegible] increased train mileage, viz., £23,140 [illegible] in 1873, and £33,717 in 1872. The [illegible]der the head of "Carriage and Wagon [illegible] from a large number of vehicles [illegible]ired, and from a charge of Rs. 21,490 [illegible] cost of the renewal of 11 wagons that [illegible]ff stock.

[illegible]e Department shows a reduction of [illegible]which is accounted for principally by [illegible] or wagon sheets, and ropes, in the [illegible]riod. It is satisfactory to see that the [illegible]onal mileage and new stations has not [illegible]e cost of this department.

[illegible]parison per open mile and per train [illegible]periods is as under, viz. :—

	Per Open Mile.		Per Train Mile.	
[illegible]	June, 1874.	June, 1873.	June, 1874.	June, 1873.
	£	£	s. d.	s. d.
[illegible]	841	792	11 11·31	11 1·87
[illegible]	393	426	5 0·23	5 11·91
[illegible]	288	306	6 11·09	7 5·13

[illegible]e net earnings amounted to £204 699 8s 1d., [illegible] with 144,919. 17s. 0d. in 1873, showing [illegible]ase of 59,770. 11s. 1d., or 41 per cent. By [illegible]revenue account (No. 13) it appears that the [illegible] after charging the full amount of guaranteed [illegible] for the half-year) amounted to £11,750 2s. 2d., [illegible] has since been increased by the receipt of [illegible]outstanding revenue amounts. The Com[illegible]s moiety amounting to £6,037. 3s, now in [illegible] of remittance, would have admitted of [illegible]tra dividend at the rate of 3s. 2d. per [illegible] annum. Since the receipt of the accounts [illegible] India, however, the Secretary of State has pointed [illegible]that the credit of £7,240. 5s. 6d., referred to in [illegible]0, and to the Bombay Government Resolution, [illegible]1,161, which accompanies the accounts, should not [illegible] been included in the surplus profits, as it arose in [illegible]revious half-year, when there was no surplus. [illegible]ducting this amount, the Company's moiety of the [illegible]used surplus will be £2,416. 19s. 9d., which will [illegible]suit of the payment of a dividend to the Stock and [illegible]areholders of the Company (beyond the guaranteed [illegible]erest) at the rate of 1s. 2d. per cent. per annum, [illegible]d a resolution authorizing this payment will be [illegible]bmitted to the meeting.

16. To meet the re-payment of 5 per cent. Bonds, [illegible]hich fall due on the 1st January next, and the fur[illegible]her capital expenditure required in connection with [illegible]he terminal accommodation in Bombay, some of the [illegible]arger Bridges, the Dakore and Patree Branches, and [illegible]he provision of additional carriage stock, the Board [illegible]recently obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State [illegible]for India in Council (by whom the principal and interest [illegible]are guaranteed) to the issue of £200,000 of 4 per cent [illegible]Debenture Bonds for a period of seven years from the 1st January 1875. Public Tenders were invited, and [illegible]the allotment was made by the Board on the 13th November at the following rates, viz., £5,000 at £100. 7s. 0d. per cent., £5,000 at £100. 6s. 0d., and £190,000 at £100. 5s. 6d.

17. The capital expenditure for the half-year is given more in detail than usual in the present accounts, as well as the further expenditure sanctioned on capital account. The report of the Acting Chief Resident Engineer also conveys full information as to the condition of the line and the progress of the Works. The Proprietors will be glad to learn that the recent monsoon has caused scarcely any damage to the Company's property.

18. The directors have observed with satisfaction the growing feeling that exists as to the great importance of the completion of railway communication between Ahmedabad and Ajmere, and which has found expression, not only in memorials from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, both to the local and Supreme Government, and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of State, but also in strong and repeated representations from the Bombay Government itself.* The Board cannot but hope that this important matter will receive the early consideration of the Government of India, and that after the recent decision adopting the standard gauge for the Northern Railways, the line from Ahmedabad to Ajmere will be carried on the same gauge, and this Company's existing railway utilized for the carriage of the necessary materials for its construction.

19. A resolution will (according to notice) be proposed to the meeting for the conversion of all fully paid-up share into capital stock of the Company.

P T FRENCH,
Chairman.

* So recently as the 22nd October last, the Secretary of the Bombay Government, in forwarding the memorial of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Supreme Government, says :—"I am to observe that the Government of India are already in possession of the views of this Government, which are, that His Excellency the Governor in Council considers it of great importance, in the interests of this Presidency, that the line should be constructed with as little delay as possible, and that the standard gauge should be adhered to, if not for the whole distance, at least as far as the point of junction of any line connecting it with the Indus Valley Railway."

[illegible]WAY.

[illegible]rrectors of the [illegible]ailway, which [illegible]t the thirty- [illegible] held at the [illegible]on, E. C., on

[illegible] for the half- [illegible]pmitted herein

[illegible]e State Patrees [illegible] of the Dakore [illegible]28¼ miles, with

[illegible] half-year was [illegible]e corresponding [illegible] of 24¼ miles [illegible]un was 591,240, [illegible]ncrease of 29,574 [illegible]ditional mileage [illegible]enger service of

[illegible]£353,665. 6s. 3d., [illegible]0. in 1873, thus [illegible]s. 4d., of which [illegible]raffic, £16,412. 8s [illegible]2d. in telegraph

[illegible]carried (exclusive [illegible]reased from 1,521 [illegible] with 1,839,603 in [illegible]749, of which 1,077 [illegible]2 in the 2nd, and [illegible]uburban travellers [illegible]5,722 in 1873 to [illegible]nd the passengers [illegible]e from 1,005,581 to [illegible]e mileage was ; 1st [illegible]3rd class ordinary, [illegible] earnings per train [illegible] with Rs. 5 7a. 5p. [illegible]873. This average [illegible]h the increased train [illegible] local service. The [illegible]ss traffic was 90·74, [illegible]d over the Railway [illegible]ven below :—

	Total paying passengers.	Free for Revenue.	Total.
[illegible]	[illegible]89,797	25,936	215,733
[illegible]	[illegible]53,188	12,337	181,495
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	26,629	7,579	34,208

[illegible]was principally in cot[illegible]ee, fruit and vegetables, [illegible] sundries. Mineral pro[illegible]e cotton and other cereals [illegible]me to meet the sea com[illegible] the special descriptions [illegible] seen in the reduction of [illegible]or public goods per ton [illegible]o 13½ pie in 1874. The [illegible]what less, having been 193 [illegible]n 1874.

[illegible]nged with other railways

Tons.	B. B. and C. I. R. Proportion of Receipts.	
16,594	Rs.	188·7
3,758	Rs.	42,829

[illegible] under the head of sundries [illegible]yment by the East Indian [illegible]33 for the use of 500 wag[illegible] for the purposes of the [illegible]nd the settlement of an in[illegible]t with the Great Indian

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

DEPUTATION OF THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION TO THE VICEROY.

A DEPUTATION, consisting [illegible] of the principal members of the Committee of the British Indian Association, waited upon His Excellency the Viceroy at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon with an address of recognition of the humane policy of the Government during the recent famine.

The address having been read, was :—Gentlemen,—It is with your request His Excellency replied as follows : will be my grateful duty to comply that I should convey to the Queen your expressions of devoted loyalty and gratitude. have received Her Majesty's commands to express upon all occasions the deep interest she takes in Her Indian subjects ; and during the time that famine threatened Bengal and Behar, I was honoured by frequent communications from Her Majesty, expressing Her deep sympathy with the people. Her anxiety on their account, and Her earnest hope that the measures taken to remedy the calamity to which they were exposed would be found sufficient.

Nothing I feel assured could afford greater satisfaction to the Queen than to know that the efforts and sympathy, not only between the people and Her Government, but also between all classes of Her subjects in India.

I shall communicate with pleasure your thanks to the Secretary of State for India, as well as to the Lord Mayor of London, and to those gentlemen who associated with him upon the Bengal Famine Relief Committee in England.

The Government of India gratefully acknowledges the support and encouragement which they have received from the Duke of Argyll and the Marquis of Salisbury, who have filled the office of Secretary of State during the period to which you refer, and I am glad to be able to have your authority in confirmation of the opinion which I expressed to the Lord Mayor last March, that the moral and political advantage which is derived from the substantial expression of sympathy in England with distress in India is very great, and that the exertions of the Committee called together by the Lord Mayor would be widely appreciated here.

You have made some important and interesting observations upon the measures adopted by the Government with respect to the supply of food by the State, to the encouragement given to the traders in grain, to the administration of relief by means of public works and charitable aid, to the manner in which grain was sold and distributed, and to the system of advances which was largely adopted. These questions are all of them of great interest in regard to the history of the past, and especially as affording guidance for the future.

In conducting operations upon so large a scale under circumstances, many of which were of a novel character, some mistakes must have unavoidably been made. Notwithstanding all the exertions of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and of his officers to avoid any unnecessary expenditure of public money, it may probably be found, as you observe, that some measures, although fully justified at the time they were undertaken by the knowledge we then possessed of the condition of affairs, were not found, in the event, to be required.

The Government proposes to review the famine operations as soon as we have received the report of the relief measures which have been taken by the Government of the N. W. Provinces, mainly with the object of pointing out where the experience which has been gained during the past year may be useful at any future time should any similar calamity unfortunately occur. I shall not therefore detain you upon the present occasion by any further observations upon this part of your address. You tell me that you in no way share in "some doubts which have been expressed here and there as to whether the calamity was really so grave, and whether money was not been wasted from sheer panic." I should not have alluded to these doubts if they had not been mentioned by you. As you have noticed them, I will observe that I can entirely affirm the correctness of the views which you have expressed. You know that from the first every information in the possession of Government was freely placed before the public, excepting with respect to the steps we took for the purchase of grain which necessarily required to be kept secret. You watched the progress of events with all the anxiety of (to use your own words) "men deeply concerned in the well-being of your fellow-countrymen, and conversant with their actual condition." You assisted the Government by valuable calculations at an early period of the drought, and you will remember that, if anything you then supposed that we were inclined to depreciate the amount of the danger. In fact, the subject has passed through all the phases of popular opinion. It was generally supposed that, at the outset, the Government were not fully alive to the extent of the calamity ; as the measures which were taken proved successful, it has been doubted whether they were necessary.

On my recent visit to Behar, I omitted no opportunity of freely conversing with many persons, officials and non-officials, Europeans and Natives, who were personally acquainted with the state of that part of the country. I found no difference of opinion. Those who recollected the scarcity of 1865-66, all agreed that the failure of the crops of last year in those districts was far greater than in them ; and there was an universal concurrence of opinion that without the extensive precautions taken by the Government, the mortality must have been excessive in Sarun, Chuprah, and North Tirhoot.

You have rightly expressed your sense of the promptitude, energy, and self-sacrifice shown by all those who from the highest to the lowest were engaged in conducting the relief operations. Sir George Campbell was fully alive from the first to the danger which had to be encountered, and has himself personally superintended the operations at a very critical period in Tirhoot. Sir Richard Temple, who succeeded him, has placed the people of Bengal under a deep obligation by his unremitting exertions. The Government of India, in March last, expressed their confidence that the local officers "would perform the arduous task imposed upon them with the zeal, ability, and self-sacrifice which have always distinguished the servants of the Crown, and of the East India Company in times of difficulty and danger." This confidence has been amply justified by the result, and Sir Richard Temple has publicly conveyed his thanks in suitable terms to those who, whether Europeans or Natives, officers of Government, or private individuals, have superintended and assisted in carrying out the relief operations. On behalf of the Government of India, and for myself personally, I have to return you our most hearty and sincere thanks for the expressions contained on your own behalf, and on that of the people of Bengal, in your address.

You who have shared with us the anxieties of the year, and especially when in the beginning of September there was great reason to apprehend a serious prolongation of the period of scarcity will, I am sure, feel with me that, however large the preparations, however great the exertions of those who have had to carry out the relief operations, not withstanding all the sacrifices which have been made by many landlords, some of whom I see here to-day, to support their tenants and dependants, all our efforts would have been in vain without the providential supply of a bountiful rainfall, which, by God's blessing, has been given to the land at the time when it was most urgently needed.

THE PRINCE OF ARCOT.—A very interesting ceremony will be performed this week in connection with the late Prince of Arcot. It is now twelve months, according to the Mahommedan calculation, since this head of the Carnatic family has been gathered to his fathers, and according to Oriental custom, the tomb of the deceased will be visited by his eldest son, the present Nabob, Prince of Arcot, and His late Highness' other surviving male relatives, friends, retainers, and servants. There will, it is believed, be a great gathering of the Mahommedan and other native communities with whom His late Highness was very popular on account of his liberality and charity. The present Prince of Arcot will proceed on foot from Shaudy Mahal at 4 P.M., on the 2nd January 1875, accompanied by a military force provided by Government, as well as by his own armed guards.—*Madras Mail.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

CENTRAL AFRICAN NOTES.

SOON after the return of Mr. Stanley from his relief of Livingstone two expeditions were sent out to Africa under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society —one to the West Coast, the other to the East Coast, and each under the command of a naval officer. Mr. Grandy, a navigating Lieutenant who had served in the West African squadron, brought forward a project of exploring Western Africa from the region of the Congo, and finally one of Dr. Livingstone's friends, being led to believe that such an expedition might be able to meet with and assist the celebrated explorer, provided £2,000, and afterwards added £1,000. So far as Dr. Livingstone was concerned, this expedition might as well have been sent to Central Asia or the Arctic Seas ; but it was not impossible that by means of so munificent a gift a new region of Western Africa might be opened up. Between the Cameroons and the Congo, and yet farther to the south, even the coast region is virgin ground, excepting on the route of Du Chaillu, who travelled 400 miles into the interior from the Fernand Vaz river, a remarkable journey, though resulting in no discovery. Here, then, it would seem, was a country which had escaped exploration, though offering sure laurels to the traveller. But the truth is, the country is not explorable. There are certain ports of Western Africa inhabited by in petty dependent tribes who render travel an impossibility. Every village is an independent State, and sooner or later the traveller comes to a village which, being at war with the village beyond, stops him ; or, to use the African phrase, "cuts the road." He may talk till he is hoarse ; the chief assures him with much suavity that he loves him as a son, and that he cannot allow his white man to go on to the people of the next town, who are a bad people, a set of unmitigated ruffians, cannibals, murderers, &c. The white man tells his people to pack up their bundles, for he means to go on ; they mildly but firmly decline, saying they do not want to be killed. If, yielding to the traveller's mind, they do make a start, the affectionate chief brings them back by force. But why should not the traveller arm his men, it may be asked, and fight his way through all opposition ? The answer is this : It is impossible to travel in such countries without the consent and good will of the natives, for without their goodwill the carriers or cancemen would inevitably starve. It would be as well if those who send out expeditions both in England and Germany would take note of this fact, that the region behind Liberia and the region of the West African Equator are impregnable. It was also proved by Captain Tuckey's expedition long ago that the countries bordering the Congo were not less hostile to travel than the countries of the Gaboon. But from San Paolo de Loanda there was a native route into the far interior along which, Livingstone had travelled ; and Lieutenant Grandy attempted the country which lies between Loanda and the Congo. His expedition has failed, for, though he has gone over some new ground, the result achieved has been quite inadequate to the expenditure. For this he cannot be blamed ; or, if blamed at all, it must be for attempting an impossible country. The German exploring expedition has made a similar mistake. They selected Loango, which lies between the Congo and Gaboon, as their point of departure ; and any one acquainted with that country would be willing to wager 100 to 1 that they would not thence be able to pierce into Central Africa. We have been informed that the Germans lately wrote to Mr. R. B. Walker, of Gaboon, to ask for information respecting the prospects of a boat expedition up the Ogowai River. Now, lest we should be accused of professing wisdom after the event, we shall tell Herr Petermann (whose Argus-eyes this article will not escape) what will take place in that expedition. The travellers will hire canoes and men, and be paddled up the river to a distance of about 150 miles from the coast ; then they will get among mountains ; the river will become a torrent difficult to stem, and broken up by rapids pouring over rocks. They will land at a village, and try to continue their journey overland ; but either at that village or before they have gone very far they will be told that, no white men having ever travelled in that country before, they cannot go on ; and so they will be forced to return. However, the German expedition is composed, as all expeditions should be, of scientific men ; therefore, if exploration fails, something may be done in the way of geology, botany, and zoological collecting. It is said that an effort will be made by this same expedition to reach the kingdom of Musta Yanvo (called by the Portuguese of Angola, Matiamvo) ; in that case the German explorers should start from San Paolo de Loanda, from which town to Matiamvo's town there is a regular road travelled by the natives. All attempts to reach it from any other point will almost certainly fail.

The second expedition of the Geographical Society is that of Lieutenant Cameron, who was sent on Livingstone's trail to assist him if he required assistance, and to place himself under his orders. At Unanyembe there seems to have been a split, and his two companions, Dr. Dillon and Lieutenant Murphy, went back to the coast with Chumah and Susi, who had brought Dr. Livingstone's body from Lake Bangweolo. Dr. Dillon committed suicide. Cameron went on to Ujiji, navigated the lake, and has written a letter to say that he has discovered an outlet, which he believes to be the Congo, and hopes to follow it down to the sea. While this energetic traveller devotes himself to the sources of the Congo, Mr. Stanley, we presume, will investigate the basin of the Nile, and would render much service to geography if he could traverse the country which is between Lake Tanganyika and the Albert Nyanza. Colonel Gordon's steamers in sections have been carried the distance above Gondokoro, and we may soon hear how they have been successfully launched on Baker's lake.

Gordon sent Lieutenant-Colonel Long to Uganda ; he made a good journey, attended with geographical results. Burton always declared that Speke had magnified the Victoria Nyanza to an inordinate extent ; and now Colonel Long reports that it is only from twelve to fifteen miles wide. The road from Uganda to Gondokoro is open ; but in Kamrasi's, or rather Kabba Rega's kingdom (the cider country, as it might be termed) all is not quiet, for the Colonel was attacked on his way home and received a slight wound. But, according to Long, Kabba Rega at his best was merely a mouthful to the King of Uganda, and now it is evident that the latter prince has become the ally of the Khedive.

Lastly, we have to welcome on his safe return from Central Africa our great and intrepid explorer, Dr. Nachtigal, who, being sent to the King of Bornu, made his way back by a new route through the unknown kingdoms Wadai and Darfur. In Wadia Vogel was killed, and the only account which has yet been published of the country is the work of Mohammed-el-Tounsy, which is translated into French and is still more interesting than his book on Darfur. This journey of Dr. Nachtigal is the best that has been made in Africa since Schweinfurth's return and Livingston's death ; and we trust that the Council of the Geographical Society will consider his claims to the gold medal which has already been bestowed on several of his countrymen.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

DR. KENEALY AND MAGNA CHARTA.

DR. KENEALY has issued an address to the people of England, Wales, and Scotland, calling upon them to form a Magna Charta Association of Great Britain, the object of which is to restore Magna Charta, every clause of which he declares has been gradually repealed. He proposes to have committees formed throughout the Kingdom for the purpose. Every person who subscribes 1d. a week shall be entitled to be a member of the Association. Every 24 persons who subscribe to receive two copies of the *Englishman* weekly, free. "Let me have," says he, "a million subscribers, and within two years I shall have a fund in hand which will enable me to return 100 members of the middle and the operative class to Parliament, and with these men acting with me, I will destroy the despotism that now exists. But why should I not have two, three, five millions of subscribers to the association ? Why should I not in two years have a sum deposited in the names of the trustees for this grand League which will enable its members to return 250 members of the operative and middle classes to the House of Commons, and with these what wonders may there not be achieved ! Give them to me, and I will load them on to such a victory over class legislation as was never known in England before, and I will so crush the serpent head of despotism that it never shall revive." Alluding to his debarment, he announces that it was what he anticipated, and as his paper was the last resource, he should rely on the British public to support it ; that paper from which his only means of subsistence is derived. Alluding to the Benchers, he says that the body is now reduced to serfdom, which it well deserves. That it is composed of a clique of slaves and cowards and is remarkable for its servility, its meanness, and abject fear. Referring to the Bar, he says, any man of honour may well blush to belong now to the English Bar. That it is better to sweep a crossing than belong to that loquacious profession. Alluding to his intended appeal to the Bench to be restored, he says judging the Bench by the conduct of three of its members, he is satisfied there is not honesty, manliness, or independence enough there to do what would amount to a reproof of the Lord Chancellor for writing to Dr. Kenealy the letter he did, and subsequently for taking away his silk. He urges that the latter event ought to have been postponed for another year, so that it would not prejudice the deliberations of the Bench on his appeal being heard. Any appeal, therefore, to them would only now be a mockery. He doubts, after the Chancellor's conduct, whether he should go through the solemn mockery of an appeal, the act of his Lordship having deprived him of whatever chance of justice he may have had from the Final Court of Appeal. He mentions that when an eminent Queen's Counsel was disbarred by the Middle Temple some years ago, the Lord Chancellor waited for a whole year before he cancelled his patent, in order that it might be seen whether he appealed. In the course of his address, he says that he never was unprepared for the tyranny that has been practised upon him by the Benchers, for pending the trial he was assured that they intended to disbar him when the trial was over. Even Mrs. Kenealy was similarly informed by one of the Tichborne family. His ruin was resolved upon, foreshadowed, predicted, almost published six months before the trial ended. He ironically refers to his paper as "that treasonable and blasphemous publication" and that "frightful periodical." He hopes soon to be in Parliament ; but doubt it, as Gladstone and Disraeli will join in calling at him, like the two thieves upon the Cross, and unite to keep him out. He will make the House ring with his denunciations of the system of electing Judges. He declares the *English man* has never libelled any body, and all those Benchers who call it a libellous paper are, "in plain, outspoken language, infamous liars, and the worse libellers themselves." His declares that "if Disraeli sends him to Penitence, Newgate, he will send him to Parliament ;" but he hopes to get there without, when he will test whether England is really extinct or not. The donkeys will not bray him down, he will force Brand to let him catch the Speaker's eye, when they will hear truths that have not been heard for years ; and that, as in the Queen's Bench, he muzzled and chained Cerberus for nearly a year, so will he treat that other three-headed dog, Gladstone, Cross, and Disraeli, if they dare to treat him unfairly. The Judges never forgave him for shewing to the world that he was their fiend and master. He knew his power. He kept them in hand as easily as he might keep three puppies in the leash. They kicked and chafed, and barked and howled every day ; but they were powerless. He did it without difficulty, and he assures the people that if he can get in he will manage the House of Commons with equal ease, and he hopes without once losing equanimity. He has only to point out that we are drifting into civil war, and the House will listen. He concludes by assuring the people that the Magna Charta Association is national and universal, having nothing to do with Arthur Orton or with the Kenealy wrong. Its objects are to bring back Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights ; to establish a free and honest Press ; to return 250 people's representatives ; to make bribery and corruption an act of felony ; to abolish the fraudulent Tax And to appoint a free breakfast table ; to have a triennial Parliament ; to restore her Crown to the Queen ; to support the House of Lords, and to exclude lawyers from Parliament. He then calls upon them to hold public meetings to aid his cause. He commences his address with, "Dear fellow-country people, men, and women," and concludes, "I am, men and women, with the greatest respect and love to all of you." Here follows his signature. He announces that he will not discontinue the use of his former title of "Q.C.," which will appear as usual, and he leaves the Lord Chancellor to take what steps he pleases in the matter.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE IMPERIALISTS IN FRANCE.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times*, himself a vehement Orleanist, makes the following bitter reflections on the improved prospects of the Imperialist party in France :—

One of the most important furniture houses of Paris, which at this moment is manufacturing three or four million francs' worth of furniture for the Summer Palace of a great Oriental Potentate, having learnt that the Chief Steward of the French Imperial family was passing through Paris, obtained an introduction to him, and, despite his refusal, succeeded in persuading him to take back with him to Chiselhurst a blotting-case marvellously wrought, and which is valued at £400 sterling. This blotting-case is ornamented on one side in gold of various colours with the Imperial arms, crown, and emblems, and on the other side with a wreath of flowers very rich and tasteful. The interior envelope containing the blotting-paper is embroidered in silk, and seems to have come out of fairy hands. It is, as may be seen, the work of many months. There was the design to make, the relief to chase, the ornamentation to inlay, and the embroidery to finish. It is necessary to add that the upholsterer who has made this present did not belong to the Bonapartist Party before the fall of the Empire, and that he has not made the present in order to advertise his house, for no journal has mentioned it ; so that, consequently, this liberality has all the character of a spontaneous homage and of a devotion as modest as the emblematic violets which ornament the blotting-case. Nobody believes, however, that there is to be found in the Bonapartist or in any other party such spontaneous enthusiasm, and in this case, as in every other, it is natural to ask what can have induced this upholsterer to surprise an exiled Empress in this sumptuous manner. For my part, I can quite understand the perplexity of those who have heard of the fact, and the simple-minded will doubtless wonder what sudden and retrospective fit of enthusiasm has moved this manufacturer. On reflection, they will arrive at the same conclusion as those who have been instructed with the transmission of the gift—namely, that this manufacturer believes in the return of the Empire, and that the privilege of supplying furniture would not be refused to the man who, during the exile of the dynasty, gave proof of such disinterested attachment. The interesting point to study in this delicate attention is the exact period when the generous fit took root in the giver's heart, and, by taking account of the time which must have been devoted to it, one becomes aware that the political faith of this manufacturer and his confidence in the return of the Empire correspond exactly to the passing of the Bill on the Maires, to which Universal Suffrage has just replied through the Municipal Elections. It is the struggle between Radicalism and the Empire which is beginning, and will continue until the unquestionable triumph of one or the other of those two militant sections of the French nation. But what is worthy of notice is that the return of the Empire has appeared probable to calm spectators from the moment when the Duc de Broglie, the chief of the Party of the Duke, the sworn foes of Bonapartism, began to defend imperilled society and moral order. This is a very curious phenomenon, and well deserving of attention. The Bonapartist Party comes to life again, begins to put in practice its theories for placing moral order beyond the reach of Radical contagion. By observing this phenomenon attentively it will be easily understood. The Duc de Broglie acted in this case exactly like the Chinese Mandarin who, a few months ago, when a war against Japan was threatened by the Formosa difficulty, was intrusted with the purchase of arms. As soon as it was known in Japan that China was going to purchase arms, a certain number of Japanese merchants bought up at a low price all the unserviceable weapons which were rusting in Japanese arsenals, shipped them, and hastened to China. They adroitly spread the report that they had arms to sell, and the Chinese Duc de Broglie—I mean the Mandarin charged with the defence of moral order—lost no time in closing a bargain and introducing into the Chinese arsenals all these unserviceable weapons which were to be used in the coming war against Japan. I am convinced that nobody would have been surprised to hear of the defeat of the Chinese and the victory of the Japanese if it had been known that it was with old Japanese guns and muskets that the Chinese meant to defeat the Japanese nation. This is exactly what happened to the Duc de Broglie. When the Bonapartists learnt that the Bill on the Maires was about to be presented they hastened to vote for it. It was an old law of the Empire—it was the first Japanese gun. When the law was passed, all the former Bonapartist Maires, after having shaken off a little Imperialist dust, came in close succession to offer their services, and, one after the other, the Duc de Broglie placed them inside the arsenal of the Septennate. This would make it easy to understand how the municipal Maires enlightened the upholsterer and induced him disinterestedly to manufacture blotting-cases. But the Duc de Broglie did more than that. He waged a merciless war against every Liberal and Democratic idea ; violently and with great efforts he inclined the mind of the nation towards the Conservative principle ; but when a great part of the nation had recognized the justice of this principle, it understood also that the Septennate was not strong enough to inspire confidence in those whom it had done everything to terrify. This is the strange peculiarity of this nation, which is constantly changing its Government, and yet believes in a Government only when it has decreed that it will last for ever. This, again, was a Japanese weapon which had been purchased. The Septennate not being sufficient, Royalty being in any case immediately impossible, there was nothing to offer that part of the nation which had seriously adopted the idea of a return to the Conservative principle but one form of Government—the Empire ; and this is how, when the Duc de Broglie took the field, the vote of this Law on the Maires, to which he nearly sacrificed his Ministerial portfolio, was the signal for the revival of the Bonapartist Party. This is the reason why at that moment knowing manufacturers began to get up costly blotting-cases, bearing the Imperial arms in gold, and why at this moment the one already described is being shipped at Calais, and will be shortly placed at the feet of the Prince whose partisans have sold so many second-hand weapons to the late Vice-President of the Council of Ministers in France.

THE HISTORY OF ADVERTISING FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.

MR. SAMPSON'S book is one in which a good idea has been carried out tolerably well. If occasional disappointment is felt by the reader, the latter must remember that in the compilation of such a book the difficulties are many, and the superabundance rather than the scarcity of material forms an obstruction than clears the way. Perhaps Mr. Sampson deals more with the history of the Press than is desirable, although this was a part of his subject. The History of Advertising connects itself naturally with a History of Newspapers ; but Mr. Sampson might have been more brief with the latter history with advantage to that of advertising. With some drawbacks, however, we have here a book to be thankful for.

We are taken back to early times, as the title-page promises. We read how tradesmen puffed their wares when Jupiter reigned in Olympus. We see what facetious or impudent boys chalked on the walls of Latin cities when Pliscus was Consul. We find Greek individuals affixing little sheets of lead (inscribed with curses) to the statues of infernal deities, and devoting to the ill-keeping of those gods personages who had offended the individuals in question. The "veris ad summum carnem specialis" meets us at every corner. On the other hand, by the figures of two snakes, painted on a temple wall, we know that that wall is to be respected. This, indeed, one learnt long ago, from the lines in Persius (I. 113) :—

Hic, inquit, vetat ne[illegible] fasit ostium ?
Pinge duos angues.

Mr. Sampson carries us pretty well over the world to show us how wit, audacity, craft, and cunning have been employed in advertising. But, after all, we find some of the most amusing illustrations at home and in comparatively modern times. Our author himself, however, has hardly got all the threads of his subject quite in hand. He is not aware, for instance, of some results of newspaper announcements. A birth advertised in the *Times* generally brings to the house where the event has happened countless prospectuses of schools "for little boys" or "girls," as the case may be. And a record in the column for "deaths" often brings cards of terms from half the monumental builders in and about the metropolis. As for marriages, consequences are provided for, and advertisement made of the provision long before the ceremony. "Wedding outfits and Layettes" is to be seen in every shop or "establishment" having especial regard to such matters.

Among the many interesting illustrations to this book is a photographed copy of the *Times*, for January 1, 1788, which may be easily read by means of a magnifying glass. And this reminds us of another incident connected with advertising which we do not remember seeing in Mr. Sampson's volume. In the early up hill days of the *Times

[illegible]IN COOKS' MISTRESSES.

(*Saturday Review.*)

[illegible]HEN a young professional man marries, he often [illegible]y imagines he is acting wisely in choosing his [illegible] from a family poorer than his own. He fancies [illegible] a young lady brought up with few luxuries will [illegible]e simple in her ideas. He calculates that, having never had money to spend, she will be moderate in her expenditure; that, being a poor man's daughter, she is the better fitted for the part of a poor man's wife; and that, having lived in a household supported on, say, 400*l.* a year, she will be easily able to make ends meet where there is 500*l.* He could hardly make a greater mistake. There are brilliant exceptions, no doubt. But the girl who has never had money to spend, and who has never seen money spent, has no idea of how to spend it when she has it. She thinks 500*l.* a year a fortune. Her notions of what may be done with it are perfectly unlimited. Broughams, little dinners, an occasional box at Covent Garden, Mudie's, a maid, lots of new dresses, gloves that need never be cleaned or mended, all these and other visions float through her mind. She is of course very soon awakened to realities, and is at first amazed at the rapidity with which her housekeeping allowance melts away. The region of extras is never reached, and it is well if she does not soon get into debt with her weekly bills, or forestall her income to pay for something she has ordered without having counted the cost. A man with a small income consults his future comfort to much better purpose by choosing a wife where there is money, even if he is not to have any share of it with her. If she has seen her father give hundreds of pounds for a picture or a horse, she at least knows how much such things cost; and if, as in most families of the kind, the young ladies have a regular allowance, she is able to tell how much will be required for dress, and how impossible it will be to have any of the things which an inexperienced wife will wish for and perhaps expect. She has also the advantage of knowing how little married happiness really depends upon such things, and how small is the gratification to be obtained from possessing them. And she probably knows that extravagance is just as fatal to £50,000 a year as to £500, and that to keep out of debt requires management, whatever the amount of the annual income. Accustomed to many servants, she knows what care will be needed to get the work of even a small house done by two; and so she helps them as much as possible, will take a share in the dusting, especially of ornaments, will not hesitate to go to the hall door when they are busy. On Sunday afternoons she will receive the milk in the orthodox manner through the area railes rather than keep the cook from performing her devotions or taking a walk with her sweetheart. Even if she is not a good housekeeper, her servants have some consideration for her in return, and perhaps even occasionally endeavour to be saving and careful in their own departments. But such mistresses are rare, and the man who has one of them for his wife is fortunate. Too often the young and inexperienced woman begins married life with the idea that having servants and a house of her own means simply doing just what she likes. She probably commences with a protracted fit of three-volume novels, the first fruits of her emancipation from her mother and schoolmistress. She reads them reclining on her sofa, and often hurts her health by alternately spending all the day in a close atmosphere and taking long walks on damp afternoons to look in at shop windows—an other pleasure hitherto forbidden. She is addicted to wearing tight stays and high-heeled boots, and eats chocolate between her meals. She rises so late that breakfast is always a scramble; and as she has not remembered to order it the night before her husband is often obliged to be off before the eggs or the ham have been procured. If he is at all demonstrative, the chances are that he goes to his day's work leaving the wife of his bosom in tears; and there are men to whom that is scene in the morning and a bad breakfast, will unhinge them for the day. But such feelings become blunted before long, and the husband who does not die of having to work almost fasting survives to make his wife wonder how she could have married him.

After breakfast and the departure of her husband, she descends to the kitchen. Her temper is already ruffled. Her dress, owing to the hurry of her toilet, is unbecoming, often untidy; and, disordered herself, she proceeds to order dinner. Her own condition is admirably reflected in that of the kitchen and the cook. Having made no plan beforehand, and having no idea of how best to use the things already in the house, she leaves it to the cook to suggest what will give her the least trouble, and is not sorry when her own part of the business is over. The air of the kitchen is not so sweet as to make it pleasant to stay there long; and she departs with relief when the invariable mutton and rice pudding has been proposed by the cook and adopted by the mistress. No thought of going out to see what may be had in the market, no idea of choosing vegetable or meat, ever crosses her mind. She is quite content that the greengrocer and the butcher should serve her at their own will, and allows her cook, who by this time should be busy with the servants' dinner, to go out for what is required, while she herself retires to her room. Her education has only taught her the necessity of following the fashion, and she probably puts off her novel-reading while she occupies her time with trying to imitate in cheap materials a dress she has seen on some one else, though its beauty may have consisted in the cunning cutting out of an experienced hand, or in the appropriate adjustment of costly lace. Meanwhile her servants get through their work as they please, their slovenly hands learning no neatness from her example, and their experience teaching them only how to do as little as possible for their wages. Her view of housekeeping consists chiefly in locking everything up, and in giving out without any accurate knowledge of how much or how little is really required. The cook is trusted with money to pay the tradesmen, and if she pockets the money and leaves the bills to be paid when she has gone to another place, no one is more surprised than her mistress. Such things happen even in well-regulated households, and they are common occurrences where the mistress knows nothing of the value of ready money, the blame seldom falling where it should. Servants are taught dishonesty by neglect, and are often as much demoralized by too little trust as by too much. Unthrift and waste are the precursors of peculation, and the mistress who looks everything up, and then leaves her keys lying about, can hardly be brought to see that it would be much better to leave all her cupboards open and depend for security on her knowledge of what is in them. Such housekeepers never have a hammer where it may be found to knock in a nail; they never put by a piece of string; they never keep a little store of wrapping-paper for parcels. There are no neat covers provided for the furniture at night, nor clean dusters and brushes for private use. The handles come off the doors and remain loose for weeks, and the door-keys are always lost, or are fitted into the wrong locks. The cat has easy ingress to the meat-safe through a hole in the canvas; the mice and the bluebottles revel in the larder. There is only one corkscrew for the use of the family above stairs and down, and it is always missing when it is wanted on either story. There is running to and fro if a friend drops in for luncheon, and the visitor is always kept waiting a quarter of an hour before the lady of the house comes down. The kettle is never boiling for afternoon tea, and the bread and butter is always cut with a knife redolent of onion. The clock on the mantelpiece has always run down, or strikes half-past eleven when the hands point at four. Bradshaw is never to be found, and if found it would be useless, as no one can interpret its mysteries. The smell of cooking pervades the house to its topmost chambers, and appetite is forestalled by the odour of roast mutton or fried herrings. The holes in the table-cloth or the chair covers are never darned. The dishcovers are always broken. The mustard is dry in the mustard-pot, and the coffee is full of grounds. The housemaid's duster lies on the drawing-room hearth-rug, and the ornamental handles of the fire-irons are always loose. There is never any water in the bedroom ewers, and a guest who asks to wash his hands has to put up with a damp towel. The tap of the beer barrel never fits, and hot water is served up in a milky jug. The bells will not ring, and orders are given at table in a stage whisper, and are often reiterated before they receive any attention. The husband who brings an unexpected friend to dine has to supplement his indiscreet hospitality with apologies, and afterwards to pay the penalty of his rashness by receiving a private lecture. The buttons are always off his shirts, and the handkerchiefs in his drawer bear other people's names. He has to make a favour of getting his boots in the morning, and should he be so unwary as to descend to the lower regions to fetch them for himself, the chances are that he finds the cook superintending the toast with one hand, while the other is plunged into the recesses of a Wellington. The splashes of mud remain on his coat and trousers till he invests a penny in the good offices of a shoeblack at some windy corner; his hat is brushed the wrong way, and bears on its front the marks of a greasy finger. He is summoned by the police because his chimneys take fire, or because the lid of the coal-hole is left unfastened. The servants of such a household are not remarkable for civility, and can never by their conciliatory manners mitigate the sternness of the policeman. They take their tone from those whom they serve, and no unnecessary efforts of politeness adorn the social usages of the streetdoor.

The mistress of such a household is necessarily the most useless person in it. She can do nothing herself, and is quite unable to see anything properly done by her servants. She cannot put up a blind, or fit a chintz cover to a chair. Her orders are contradictory, and her complaints loud and many. She blames her domestics for her own neglect, and, while she grumbles at their inefficiency, she cannot herself show them how to do anything. Her dress is always stained with the droppings of her teacup, and she has no intermediate state between untidiness and finery. She puts on her best clothes for a morning walk, and keeps nothing for her visiting days. Her piano always wants tuning, and she never remembers the date of the tax-collector's visits. She forgets her gloves or her card-case till she has arrived at the hall door, and when they are brought the gloves always want buttons, and there are no cards in the case. She never learns the rate of postage, and writes her foreign letters after the mail has gone out. A drive in a cab involves a fight about the fare, and she brushes the muddy wheel with her dress in getting out. She expects her servants to do everything without instructions, and usually speaks of them as "wretches." While she exacts obsequious respect from them, she talks before them of their short comings. She gives them needless trouble by her laziness or carelessness, and, while she does nothing for their comfort, expects them to study hers constantly. She will thoughtlessly ring them up to the top of the house to put on the coals which are in the scuttle beside her chair, and will heedlessly send them three or four errands when a little forethought on her part would have made one enough. She never interests herself in their wages, hardly knows their names, never spares them when they are ill, or thinks of how she may save them trouble. She provides no wholesome literature for their leisure reading, and does not in quite after the proper investment of their little savings. Their wages are always in arrear, and she habitually tempts their honesty by leaving her purse or her letters lying about, and yet frequently suspects them without cause. She charges them with theft and untruthfulness on the smallest grounds, and constantly fancies they are looking at her through the keyhole or listending behind the door. She is indignant when they give her notice, and refuses them a character when she finds that they cannot compel her to give them one. She knows nothing of them after they leave her, and never concerns herself to get them places. She excepts them both to be up before her in the morning and also to sit up late for her at night. If she is ill they must attend her like nurses, rise to her call at all hours of the night, and work for her in every respect as if they loved her.

THE ENCLOSURE OF COMMON LANDS.

On Wednesday night a large and enthusiastic public meeting was held, under the presidency of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, QC, MP, at the Shoreditch Townhall, to receive the report of the Forest Fund Committee who had resisted the unlawful spoliation of Epping Forest, and "to express public gratitude to the Corporation of the City of London for its efforts to preserve the Forest to the people for ever." Among those present on the platform were Lord Lawrence, GCB, GCSI, Lady Lawrence, Mr G Shaw Lefevre, MP, Mr John Holms, MP, Mr Frederick Young, JP, Sir Antonio Brady, Colonel Palmer (the Verderer of the Forest), Mr E N Buxton, &c. Letters expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting were read from the Duke of Manchester, Lord Monson, Sir F Goldsmid, MP, Mr Philip Twells, MP, Mr C Ritchie, MP, Colonel Makins, MP, Mr S Morley, MP, Mr W M'Arthur, MP, Mr Gordon, MP, and Mr J Fawcett, MP. The last wrote:—

"Although I think we can scarcely place too high a value upon the successful termination of a suit which will for ever secure the Forest as a place of recreation to the people, yet in our congratulations about what has been gained it is important to remember that the spirit of encroachment, which went on for so many years unchecked in Epping Forest, never slumbers, and is at the present moment actively at work in many other directions. I believe, for instance, that not far from the place where you intend to hold your meeting on Wednesday next an open space, Hackney Downs, is in imminent danger of being seriously encroached upon. Having on more than one occasion taken part in debates on Epping Forest in Parliament, and having always been actively interested in the preservation of the Forest, I can perhaps with the more confidence testify to the fact that the City of London did not come to the rescue a moment too soon. Had it not been for their intervention the Forest would, in all probability, have been almost entirely lost to the public. I think, therefore, the Corporation ought to be warmly thanked for the public spirit and the wise liberality which they have shown in this matter."

When the cheers with which this was greeted had subsided, the hon. secretary of the Forest Fund, Mr W. G. Smith, announced, amid continued cheers, that he had received a letter from Mr. Gladstone, expressing "great pleasure that the case relating to Epping Forest has been decided in the manner most favourable to the interests of the public."

Sir William Harcourt, who was most warmly received, said—When I was asked to take a share in three proceedings I could not refuse to play my part in a cause in which I feel very cordial sympathy, (cheers) and, though but a recent labourer in the field, I am not unconscious of the magnitude of the cause we have met to celebrate. We have met to rejoice over a great victory, and to return thanks to those who have been the instruments of what is to us a priceless conquest, for conquest it is. (Cheers.) When we reflect that the vast and beautiful domain of Epping Forest has been secured, as I hope for ever, to the great population massed together in the great metropolis—a population greater than most of the populations of many Sovereign States—I think that we may without exaggeration pronounce that this is a memorable occasion. (Cheers.) I cannot help feeling that the splendour of the success is only enhanced by the imminence of the danger we have escaped. (Cheers.) No one who has not seen Epping Forest can understand how great would have been the loss; few but those who have been intimately engaged in the recent contests can estimate how narrowly it has been won. When we remember that in the Bill for constituting the Epping Forest Commission the incredible proposal was inserted to suspend all suits at law, and leave the decision of all questions in dispute to the Commission, we may conceive what a situation we should now be in if the House of Lords had not had the good sense to reject so monstrous a proposition. (Loud cheers.) I may be permitted perhaps, as a lawyer, the pardonable boast that this precious inheritance is a boon of the English common law. When I read the powerful judgment of the Master of the Rolls in the case (Cheers), which I recognized, in the principles on which it was grounded and the conclusions at which it arrived, the masculine spirit of that common law of England which has so often stood the liberties of this nation in good stead—which has so often defended the weak against the aggressions of the strong, and protected the privileges of the many against the pretensions of the few who sought to invade them. (Loud cheers.) I doubt very much, indeed, if the glosses of the Statute Book have not more often confounded than improved the simplicity and force of the common law. (Hear.) The vast consequences of this question of enclosure and the rights by which it is restrained have only recently begun to be clearly understood. The absolute necessity of preserving for the use of the people the open spaces, too small, alas! which still remain to us has been forced upon the attention of all who know what is essential to the life and the spirit of a people. Everywhere the palisade of exclusion is more and more beginning to the flowing tide of population. As the people increase the space in which they can "live and move and have their being" every day grows less, till, as was well said by Mr. Bright (cheers), the time will shortly arrive when the mass of Englishmen will have no spot in that land which they can call their own on which they may walk—except a dusty high road flanked by notice boards, right and left, to inform them that "Trespassers will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law." (Laughter.) It would be a dark day for a great nation if its laws proscribed a whole people as trespassers on the soil of their birth. (Hear, and cheers.) But that is, happily, not the law of England. (Renewed cheers.) There are, I am thankful to think, still large tracts throughout the length and breadth of the land to which the law of trespass has no practical application. It would be too much, perhaps, in strict law to say that the people at large have a legal right on the common and waste lands, but they have what substantially is the same—they have a user of dispunishable enjoyment. The right's of the commoners virtually secure the enjoyment of the public. And if, in that case, you can get the rights of the commoners asserted, you have a pleasure ground from which no one can be excluded. It is thus by an indirect method of toleration that the liberty of the common law has secured the rights of the many against what would but for that law be the invidiousness of universal exclusion by the few. (Cheers.) This decision in the Epping Forest case has importance far exceeding even the value of the magnificent territory it has enfranchised. It gives us not only a noble appanage, but it affords us a great example. It teaches this most important lesson—that it only requires to resist enclosures to make them impossible. (Hear, hear.) Ever since the celebrated case of Berkhampstead Common (Cheers) there has been a series of decisions, of which this is the latest and the greatest, that have, I think, invariably sustained the rights of the commoners against the lords of the manors. I have ventured to eulogize the efficiency of the common law as a potent engine for defending these invaluable privileges of the people. But I fear, if I am to be honest, I must confess that the law is neither a cheap nor a speedy weapon of defence. (A laugh.) You laugh; but I wish we could interest the public mind a little more in the task of making it so, and find more support outside when we propose to reform it. (Cheers.) From the commencement of this suit to the decree, more than three years have elapsed. What is the cost of the proceedings is a delicate question. It is a subject on which I fancy before long the defendants in the suit will acquire an unpleasant experience. I will not hurt their feelings by hazarding a calculation. (Laughter.) It requires a stout heart, a stubborn patience, and a long purse to fight these vexatious questions, and these are resources in which for the most part lords of the manor abound a great deal more than commoners are apt to do. (Laughter and cheers.) I have always thought that the Commissioners of Woods, though I know they were advised to do so, ought not to have sold the forestal rights of the Crown. ("Hear," and cries of "Mr. Ayrton.") I believe the sale of those rights was the main cause of these enclosures. (Hear, hear.) We shall not even now be able to repair the whole mischief that has been done. After the control of Epping Forest was transferred by the House of Commons to other departments, it did not fare much better. The Board of Works and the Treasury declined to incur the cost of defending what remained of the rights of the Crown. This was in my opinion a most mistaken conception of what constitutes real economy, which does not consist in saving pence at the sacrifice of that which pounds will not purchase. (Hear, hear.) I hope my friend the present Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. William Henry Smith (Cheers), will apply to these matters the same liberal spirit (for the member for Westminster is a better Liberal than he himself seems to be aware of) which he displayed in his successful fight for the Thames Embankment. (Cheers.) Deserted by the representatives of the Crown, the case seemed desperate, and the fate of Epping Forest appeared to be sealed. But a new champion and an unexpected deliverer entered on the scene, to whom we are here to return our thanks to-night. By one of those accidents which have so often played a conspicuous part in the liberties of England, the Corporation of London, in their capacity of Commissioners of Sewers, were commoners in a corner of the Forest of Epping. I am told it was in right of a cemetery that they have vindicated the fresh air and light of heaven for the living. Whether the cemetery had many cattle *levant* or *couchant* I cannot say, but we may hope that in virtue of their action the future enclosures in their burial ground will be fewer. (Cheers). It is the practice of shallow people who think themselves very clever to jear at Corporations. Indeed, I have known very considerable people guilty of that stupidity. I have never myself joined in that tone of vulgar depreciation. I know very well that corporations have played a very illustrious part in the vindication of the freedom of this realm; their bulwarks of local independence have often broken the wave of oppression, whether it came in the form of monarchical, of aristocratical, or of democratic despotism. (Cheers.) And when I contrast the public spirit displayed on this occasion by the Corporation of London, and its intelligent conception of the objects on which it is worth while to expend public funds, with the narrow ideas entertained by those centralized departments which are supposed to be the monopolists of political sagacity (A laugh), I confess, for my part, I greatly prefer the wisdom of the Corporation of London. They have been intrusted with great revenues, and in this instance the nation will declare they have expended them well. If [illegible] Paris, Belgium,

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.

—DECEMBER 12.

NATIVE RACES.—The oyster fis[illegible]ries.

MORE FREE THAN EASY.—T[illegible] proposed Library at Bethnal Green.

SEASONABLE.

THE surest cure for a wife [illegible] REMEDY. [illegible] is in a fever to go to Brighton, is to order [illegible] her to pack up.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.

You are quite right in your [illegible] in ancient Babylon took place in opposition that executions [illegible] place in its famous "hanging" gardens.

LANCASHIRE LADS.

First Lad. Oi say, [illegible]om, what's come o' Bill? Heard he was dead.

Second Lad. Na[illegible]a, lad; Bill's alive and kickin'.

VESTS AND VESTMENTS.

A LARGE party of Ritualists are going out to see the Transit of Venus at Teles-copes. They will on this occasion be vested in

IRISH HUNTING TIPPLE.

English[illegible] (having partaken of his friend's flask, feels as if strong! [illegible] had swallowed melted lead). "Terribly Irishma[illegible]re whiskey, is it not?"

gin!" "Faith! not at all! It's greatly diluted with

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

Grocer.—"Want a Penn'orth o' coals, do ye? They won't be able to 'ave a penn'orth much longer. Boys a going up. Coals is coals now, I can tell yer!" Irishman. says,—"Ah, well, mother 'll be glad o' that, 'cause she the last coals she had o' you was all slates!"

BROTHERS IN ART.

Playful R. A. (to his model, who has been expatiating on the dignity of the working man). "I am pleased to perceive, Jakes, that you are content with your humble condition, and do not envy the lot of the superior classes?

Jakes. "Honvy 'em! Why, bless yer, them as belongs to them classes as you alludes to ain't 'alf so much to be honvied as them as belongs to the class as *me* and you belongs to."

INJUSTICE TO IRELAND.

SIR,—I have jist come into contact (accidentally) wid a ong piece av silver called a Crown-piece of Victoria; and what do I find on the face av it? Why, av coorse, an insult and an injustice to Her unhappy country! The glorious harp of Ould Ireland is stuck away down in the lift-hand corner—like a dirty gosscon that has misbehaved himself, wid the Lion of Scotland put over its head. Is the discindant of a race of Kings, I'd scorn to be put below the best Scotchman that ever walked, and I protest again' the insult. When we git Home Rule we'll put Saxon and Scot both in their proper places, for it's sorra a cross of either we'll show on our Crown-pieces—at all, at all.

I am, *Mr. Punch*, yours as you use him,

An Injured Irishman.

POLITESSE DE BISMARCK.

SCENE—The German Premier's Bureau. Enter a Deputation from the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine.

Deputation. Your petitioners humbly pray your Royal Highness's Excellency that they may be allowed the use of umbrellas during wet weather.

Prince Bismarck. Umbrellas! Himmel! Ach Gott! Make the people weak, luxurious, effeminate! No. Not another word. Brrr——

[Exeunt Deputies precipitately.

Enter by another door a Deputation from the Old Rhenish Nobiesse.

Second Deputation. Your Highness, we, your petitioners, gray, on behalf chiefly of the poor peasantry, our tenants, that th-y may be allowed to bring up their children——

Prince Bismarck (furiously). No. I know what you're going to say. I won't have it. They shall go to *my* schools. Get out!

Second Deputation. But your Highness will remember—

Prince Bismarck. No. I won't. You're all against me. I know. Hang your old Rhenish nobility. I can make better noblemen than you any day. Boo!

[Exeunt Deputies silently.

Enter a young gentleman in deep mourning, and very Pale.

Young Gentleman. Your Highness, my poor father has just been imprisoned by your own success don't let me in ancient Babylon took place in its famous "hanging" gardens. There are others in all parts of the country who are in the same peril from which we have escaped. I don't know that I should have troubled you to-night had it not been to make to you and through you an appeal on behalf of those who have no great Corporation to stand up for the weak and to defend the poor. Everywhere throughout the country the same attempts are being made with far less power to resist them. Let us go to the aid of those who need it more than we do. Let us every where lend our help to resist these enclosures. I firmly believe that there is no present question of equal social consequence. I have already told you that in the last four years no enclosures have been authorized by Parliament, and those which have been made without statutory authority have whenever they have been resisted been annulled by the law. There was a time when it was thought—perhaps truly—as a matter of public economy, that enclosures were advantages to the people. That was at a time when the open spaces were ten times greater and the population five times less. The circumstances are changed, and the policy ought to conform to them. I have no hesitation in saying that the ordinary presumption ought to be against and not in favour of enclosure. (Cheers.) They are shown to be by law against common right, and the law is also against public policy they ought not to be viewed with favour or receive the extraordinary aid of Parliament. There may be particular cases proper to be dealt with on special grounds. But there are the exceptions. The indiscriminate way in which the present Inclosure Commissioners have authorized enclosures, and the extent to which they have practically ignored the power vested in them to protect the rights of the public, have induced the House of Commons virtually to suspend their action by refusing to endorse their decisions. (Cheers.) We shall probably see in the next Session an attempt to pass an amended Enclosure Act. The great victory in the Epping Forest case will exercise a wholesome influence on the policy of that measure. For my part it would take a very strong case to satisfy me in the present state of the country that any enclosure is desirable or justifiable. Enclosures are now now sought for the purpose of agriculture; they are mainly desired for making money by building land or for the better preservation of game. In my opinion the preservation of the people is a higher and better political object. (Cheers.) Let us lift our minds a little above these sordid views of gain, and reflect that there are things which are as necessary to the life of a nation as meat and drink. Who can estimate the effect of the loveliness of nature upon bodies worn down with toil, upon brains exhausted with labour, upon hearts broken with sorrow? Who can set a money price upon the addition to the energy of a people which is due to spirits refreshed and frames recruited by these scenes, when "those who long in populous cities pent forth issue on a summer's morn" to breathe the air of life and freedom and

"The prickly furze that fires the delle,
"The foxglove clustering dippled bells,
"And all the silvery gossamers
"That twinkle into green and gold?"

(Cheers.) These are things which make men forget for awhile the dreariness of life and the monotony of labour, which make them feel that life is worth the having, which, amid the hardening influence of crowds, nurture tender emotions and higher thoughts, which send men back to the hard struggle of existence fresher and braver to bear it. (Cheers.) They are, indeed, wretched economists, they are miserable politicians, who do not comprehend that of all the treasures of a State these are among the greatest and the best. This is the beautiful gift which "Nature's boon" has reserved for the inhabitants—the poor no less than the rich—of this fortunate land. This is an hereditary right which the free law of England guarantees to her citizens—this is a noble appanage, which, if you are only true to yourselves, I tell you no man can take from you. (Loud cheers.)

A report was then read by Mr. W. G. Smith, detailing the result of the suit, warmly thanking the City, and urging the necessity of watchfulness over the scheme to be presented to Parliament.

Lord Lawrence, who was warmly cheered on being introduced by the chairman, stated that he had watched the suit with great anxiety, for the people had his warm sympathy, and he rejoiced as all honest men would rejoice at the victory they had won. He moved, "That this meeting desires to express its satisfaction with the report now read; and in thanking the committee of the 'Forest Fund,' for their past exertions, invites them to persevere in their earnest and disinterested labours on behalf of the public, pledging itself to give them its continued and cordial support."

Mr. Barter seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. G. Shaw Lefevre moved, "That this meeting tenders its hearty and most grateful acknowledgments to the Corporation of the City of London, for its noble efforts to preserve Epping Forest for the people, by which a triumphant success has been obtained in the recent suit in the Court of Chancery." In the course of a long speech he gave the history of the contest, part of which he wrote in a letter to *The Times* a few weeks ago, and he described how clergymen and others on various pretences had been allotted with what he termed the land stealing mania, and some of them, he said, had, as magistrates, sent to prison the poor people who had exercised their right of lopping trees. The cases of cruelty stated elicited loud cries of "Shame!" and he described the enclosures which had been made at Wimbledon and Wandsworth Commons, Tooting, and other places, which he said were as unjustifiable and as unlawful as the enclosures at Epping Forest.

The motion was seconded and carried, and was acknowledged by Mr. Bedford, who recived an enthusiastic reception. Sir Antonio Brady and Mr. F. Young were among the other speakers; and the proceedings closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

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In it silent all the forces in our cosmos that reunite,
To stir Creation's grianis or its microscopic life;
Harmonious in discord, and cooperant in strife,
To this small cell committed, the World lived with his Wife—
In this fine old Atom-Molecule,
Of the young World's proto-prime!

In this antoplastic archetype of Protean protein-lay
All the human Space has room for, or for whom Time makes a day,
From the Sage whose words of wisdom Prince or Parliament obey,
To the Parrots who but prattle, and the Asses who but bray—
So full was this Atom-Molecule,
Of the young World's proto-prime!

All brute-life, from Lamb to Lion, from the Serpent to the Dove,
All that pains the sense or pleases, all the heart can loathe or love,
All instincts that drag downwards, all desires that upwards move,
Were caged, a "happy family," cheek-by-jowl and hand-in-glove,
In this fine old Atom-Molecule,
Of the young World's proto-prime!

In it Order grew from Chaos, Light out of Darkness shined,
Design sprang up by Accident, Law's rule from Hazard blind,
The Soul [illegible]-Soul awaking—against, not after, kindred—
As the Life-less Life developed, and the Mind-less ripened Mind,
In this fine old Atom-Molecule,
Of the young World's proto-prime!

Then bow down, Mind, to Matter; from brain-fibre, Will, withdraw;
Fall Man's heart to cell, Ascidian, sink Man's hand to Monkey's paw;
And bend the knee to Protoplast in philosophic awe—
Both Creator and Created, at once work and source of Law,
And our Lord be the Atom-Molecule,
Of the young World's proto-prime!

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